to the business of the evening.

Mr. John C. Coleman, Vice-President of the West Side Republican Club, was introduced as chairman and opened the meeting as follows:

chairman and opened the meeting as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be able to address, even although I only address you as the presiding officer of this meeting, to address so representative a body as I see gathered here before me. There is one regret, however, which I have to express to-night, that is, that we have not with its as our presiding officer the President of the West Side Republican Club, Mr. John Proctor Clarke. But that regret is tempered with pride when I realize that Mr. Clarke is doing service for the Republican party in the West with Teddy Roosevelt. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, the duties of a presiding officer at a meeting of this kind, representative as it is, ought to be very simple, and the first speaker whom I shall have the pleasure of introducing to you to-night is a man whose reputation is national, a man whose name is known throughout the length and breadth of the United States, the junior Senator from the State of Massachusetts." [Great applause.]

"In introducing to you this man, as I say, whose name is known throughout the length and breadth of the State of Massachusetts." [Great applause.]

"In introducing to you this man, as I say, whose name is known throughout the length and breadth of this country from Maine to Calfornia, I want you to rise with ne as I introduce Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge and give three cheers for him."

The cheers were given with a vim and when

FI: SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

In July last Mr. Bryan, breaking his long "In July last Mr Bryan, breaking his long silence and emerging from his seclusion at Lincoln, reductantly compelled the Democratic Convention at Kansas City to give him a nomination which, among other things, he has recently accepted [Laughter] At the same time, being very much distressed about imperialism and despotism in any form, he had the kindness to dictate their platform to them. He inserted in it two affirmative declarations, one in favor of the recoinage of silver at 16 to 1, another in favor of the abolition of national banks. The rest of the platform was denunciation and looking with alarm; but he also was kind enough to decide for the American people beforehand what issue they should discuss. He pointed out one issue and said it was paramount. I am inclined to think American people beforehand what issue they should discuss. He pointed out one issue and said it was paramount. I am inclined to think that the Kansas City Convention, a great many of them, felt about the word 'paramount' very much as the old woman did about Mesoporamia: they didn't know where it was or what it was, but they liked the sound. [Laughter] There were others also in whom, to doubt, it awakened a flood of tender recollections. You may remember that some years ago we hoisted the American flag on the Hawaiian Islands, and Gen. Harrison submitted to the Senate just before he went out of office a treaty of annexation; that treaty was withdrawn by President Cleveland of the Democratic party, which is so exercised about republics falling, and trying to restore the monarchy in Hawaii. Then he sent a Commissioner whose duty it was to remove the flag, and he was called a Paramount Commissioner. [Laughter.] You see at once how suitable the word 'paramount' was in the Democratic mind to the issue which they made, which proposes to remove the flag from the Philippines. Now, the Paramount Commissioner has dropped out of sight; the Hawaiian Islands are ours and the Paramount Commissioner is in retirement. The world forgetting, by the world forgot. And we propose in this election to relegate the paramount issue to the same obscurity which now enfolds the Paramount Commissioner [applause]. PHILIPPINES OURS BY LAW.

"We took the Philippine Islands by treaty from Spain lawfully, rightfully, under the laws of nations and the laws of the United States. President McKinley [great applause] saw the great duty and the great necessity, and he met them both. He submitted the treaty to the Senate. It received 60 votes in confirmation. Two-thirds are necessary to confirm. The Republicans were very far from having two-thirds of the Senate. They did not have one-half. They furnished 41 votes of the 60 that ratified. Where did the other 19 come from? did not have one-half. They furnished 41 votes of the 80 that ratified. Where did the other 19 come from? They came from Democrats and from Populists, urged thereto by Mr Bryan, who came to Washington for that purpose T refore, they shared with us the responsibility. I have no desire to divide it. I am perfectly willing as a Republican to take the entire responsibility. [Applause.] But it does not lie in the mouths of these men who supported ratification to turn around and say we had no right to take the islands. Insurrection broke out; insurrection against the authority of the United States, as lawful in Luzon as in New York. The President had but one duty. It was to suppress that insurrection and make the authority of the United States respected. [Applause.]

the authority of the United States respected. [Applause.]
What has been the attitude of the opposition? It seems to me that when the United States is at war with any one, is engaged in any controversy either with those who are opposing its rightful authority or with a foreign power, that party policies should cease, that we should meet that one question as Americans all together. I am not practise myself. When Mr. Cleveland sent in the famous Venezuela message and we found ourselves confronted with a controversy with a great Power, no one to the extent of my humble ability, no one gave more strong support to Mr. Cleveland at that more or than myself.

the extent of my humble ability, no one gave more strong support to Mr. Cleveland at that more on than myself.

They say we refused the Filipinos self-government. Self-government? That repreach brought against us by the party that has robbed the people of Kentucky of their rights? (Great applause and cheers.) If Mr. Bryan is so interested in the rights of self-government belonging to men with brown skins in the Pacific, let him look to the rights of black men who are American citizens. [Deafening applause.]

In the States of North Carolina and South Carolina and Louisians self-government—self-government preached to us—the party of Lincoln, by the Democratic party! Why, their whole record is against it. The best thing they ever did in all their long history was when they took Louisians—the greatest expansion this country ever made. [Applause.] Did they consult the wishes of the inhabitants of that territory? Not at all. Mr. Jefferson governed them by the military rower alone. No. self-government is but one of the many masks. They cry out in one breath that they are not fit for citizenship, and yet that we refuse them self-government. The party which struck the shackles from the slaves at a cost greater than any country had ever paid before for any national sin I think can be trusted not to enslave other men in other islands. [Applause.]

THE CRY OF MILITARISM.

THE CRY OF MILITARISM.

They also have made or undertaken to make a great issue about imperiaism and militarism. They have said the republic was in danger. I saw on a banner in the streets to-day pictures of the Democratic canidates, and the statement that they were for a free republic, and over that admirable statement was written the word "Tammany" (Laughter) Was there ever such a grotesque contradiction? Imperialism, fall of the republic—why, the thing has no meaning. This State has been justly called for a long time the Empire State. I do not understand that republican government has failed. You have a republican—I do not mean in the party sense—you have a republican State government; you have a Rovernor duly elected, who you are going to promote in a fittle while tapplause), and you have in the city of New York a consolidated despotism, politically speaking, and the despot seems to be dreadfully agitated about any Imperialism outside of New York for any trust that is not in ice. (Aupiause)

to be dreadfully agitated about any Imperialism outside of New York for any trust that is not in ice. [Aupiause]

But calling the State an empire does not make it an empire, and calling the expansion of the United States imperialism does not make its on the road to empire: does not put the republic in the slightest dauger. In order to reach a position of despotism the despot must have an army: if he is a mplitical despot he must have an army of pointical mercenaries; if he is a military despot he must have an army of milit ry increeneries. He cannot be a despot all alone. [Applause.] He has got to have somebody to support him.

Who are the people who are to support the emperce who is to rise out of our having taken possession of the Philippine Islands? The soldiers of the United States? Sixty thousand of them are there in the Philippines doing their duty and foilowing their flag under those tropic suns, and those occordines are to be the instruments of despotism by which William McKinley is to denvice the American people of their richts and liberties. [Great applause.]

But, ladies and gentlemen, that is the absurd side. There is another side I do not like so well, and that is the imputation placed by this cry of militarism on the American soldier. [Applause.] When did it happen that the American soldier was ready to take arms acausat the liberties of his fellow citizens [Applause.] When did it happen that the American soldier was ready to take arms acausat the close of the Civil War, the great-

est veteran army that then stood on the earth's surface. [Applause.] Tried in a mundred battles, flushed with a great victory. Then, indeed, there might have been danger. Some of the newspapers which are finding imperialism in this situation denounced Abraham Lincoln in 1864 for the same reason. They said that their great liberator of the slaves was going to make himself an emperor. [Applause.]

He, indeed, had an instrument welded and forged under his hand. Neither he nor any and there were Hebrews and Italians by the score. On the platform were the district leaders, including ex-Assemblyman "Charlie" Adler, who captured "de Ate" district and long their was there also, an appreciative listener. Next to him sat Internal Revenue Collector Charles S. Treat, whom some of those present believed

to gratify the ambition of a man opposed everything?

THE THREAT TO BUSINESS

There are other and greater issues: the parameunt issue is put forward really as a mass; it is in ribbons now. The time is not far distant, in my judgment, when they will abandon it and fall back on their old cries and their old attempt to set class against class, man against man, and break down a prosperous ar dunited people. Behind that mass lurks free silver. They say it is deat. It is dead enough while the Republican party is in power, we all know that. [Applause,] Cast us out of power and you would find that the Philippines were still ours and the silver issue was alive, full of fight. They would bring on that question. They would bring on that question, the prosperity question, which comes home to the heart and fireside of every man and woman in the country. [Ar plause,]

"They will endeavor to change the condition under which the country has prospered for four years. I do not say they might not be much better. I am far from saying that government alone makes good times or bad. The Government can bring bad times by unwise legislation: all experimenting with the great principles of finance and tariff is dangerous, and when you vote remember the dark four years that closed in 1897. [Applause]. And beware how you invite a repetition which shall make those dark four years bright in contrast.

"Prosperity, as I believe, so far as government can affect it, is at stake in this election, and also on the money issue is the honor of the United States, the financial honor, that honor so jealousiy guarded, which has elevated our bonds to a point far above those touched by any other nation on the earth.

"The affirmative clause of the Democratic platform assails our national honor directly. Prosperity at home, honor at home, honor and glory abroad, they are all at stake in this election. It is on those that we appeal, and shall appeal until the polls close, to the American people. They have never failed before: the

GRAND RALLY IN COOPER UNION. President Schurman of Cornell, Gen. Greene and John S. Wise Talk to a Packed Audience. More than three thousand persons crowded into Cooper Union last night to hear the Republican sp a ers who were to address them upon the issues of the Presidential campaign and they remained over two and a half hours listening to thrilling oratory and plain illustration of points concerning which they wanted information from men qualified by knowledge and experience to speak. It was given to them in such manner that they sat engrossed, although the heat was so great that collars wilted and the close-packed crowd suffered considerable discomfort. The meeting was for the Republicans between the Battery and Fourteenth street and the hall was filled long before the hour set for the beginning of the speechmaking. So, when the members of the various campaign clubs, which formed half a dozen processions, headed by bands, converged upon Cooper Union Hall from Broadway, the Bowery, the East Side and the West Side, they found every seat occupied and were forced to stand in the

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. F. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25e. - Adv.

sat Internal Revenue Collector Charles S.
Treat, whom some of those present believed to be Senator Depew. The Hon. C. S. Gleed of Topeka, Kan., was also on the platform. On the outside of the building overflow meetings were held for those unable to get into the hall. There was one disappointment Ex-Mayor Lirong, who was down for a speech, was in the grip of his old enemy, the gout, and unable to be present. In his place Creswell MacLaughlin of Cornwall, editor of the Schoolmaster, spoke.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Gen. Greene arose to open the meeting and introduce President Schurman of Cornell. The hall rang with a hearty cheer for Gen. Greene when he stepped to the front. He said, in part:

RECORD OF THE EEPUBLICAN PARTY.

Aller, and the state of the lower mades which we will all the state of the property of the state of the state

In part Mr Schurman said:

The issue of the campaign is the maintenance of the prosperity of the people and the honor and good name of the nation. Under Republican control the bilkht which four years ago blasted the activities of labor, and paralyzed the movements of capital, has given place to the bloom and fruitage of a splendid prosperity which, lies before you in every field of production, transportation and exchange. The farmer, the mechanic, and the merchanit the consumer and the producer; the man who receives wages and the man who pays wages, all alike rejoice in the good times which encompass them as with an atmosphere of joyous abundance. Under Republican control, too, the financial Integrity of the nation, which Democrats menaced with a programme of repudiation, has been kept unsullied and, in obedience to the pole-star of national honor and duty, the sovereignty over our new possessions has been inviolably maintained.

The Republican party comes before you, therefore, with a record of high and honorable achievements and it solicits authorization to continue them four years longer. It desires to do in the future what it has done in the past, Its promises of to-day are guaranteed by its performances of yesterday. It has no new issue to lay before the lovers of novelty, no fads to beguine the credulous and mwary. Its simple programme is the conservation of that prosperity you now enjoy under the protective tariff and the gold standard, and the maintenance of the nation's authority wherever it is resisted and of its honor and prestige wherever the American name is known. That's all, nothing more. Yes, also, nothing less! And, for one, I cannot believe that the American people will fling away prosperity or renounce the economic and financial conditions on which it rests, I find it impossible to imagine them embracing the insone and immoral vagary of free silver, whose trac character has been revealed not only by the demonstrations of reason, but now also by the lessons of experience. And I know for an abs

seat occupied and were forced to stand in the aisles. Even then they were jammed into cramped quarters, for a throng followed the processions and walked in alongside the clubs. On the way over from Second avenue the Austro-Hungarian Republican Club, of which Marcus Brown is President, met with an accident. A gorgeous banner had been purchased by the club and besides the torches carried by the men a transparency and the blaze flashed to the banner, so that the club was without insignia of that sort when it reached the hall. But that didn't affect their enthusiasm.

It was a cosmopolitan crowd. Here and there was a negro, side by side with an Irishman To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Intomal law expects it, and where it is imperiational law expects; it, and where it is imperiational than the protection of the life and property of the people over whom it waves in blessing. Patriotism, thank God, is not the monopoly of any party. Therefore the Republicans of any party. Therefore the Republicans of all parties to maintain inviolate the plighted faith and henor of the nation. A regard for his own interest is natural to every human being. Therefore the Republicans of all parties to maintain inviolate the plighted faith and henor of the nation. A regard for his own interest is natural to every human being. Therefore the Republicans of any party. Therefore t

Staten Island and Its Advantages. as compared with other desirable home site districts. See to-morrow's SUN, Sept. 16. -Adr.

from it and substitute a new paramount issue. Continuing, President Schurman said:

Continuing, President Schurman said:

ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

"I have been speaking thus far of what Mr. Bryan and his followers have for four years declared the 'paramount issue,' in American politics—an issue which they have pronounced irrepressible and irreplaceable until the gold standard is entirely destroyed. I have now to call attention to their discovery of another 'paramount issue' which also figures in the platforms on which Mr. Bryan this year stands. Never before has a political platform included two planks both of which it solemnly asseverates to be 'paramount.' And this doubleness of paramountey has had one very deplorable effect upon the advocates of the Chicago and Kanssa City platforms. It has induced them to practise double dealing with the public, making one issue prominent here and another there, according to persons, times and circumstances. This duplicity is lamentably in centrast with the single-minded devotion to free si ver, which marked all Mr. Bryan's utterances in 1896; and, unless all history be falsified, it indicates the transformation of a party with principles into a party of place-seekers. One way or another, by hook or crook, the policy is to make Mr. Bryan President.

"The new bogy is our administration of the Philippines; the new nostrum is labelled anti-innerialism; and we are once more told that if this pannecea is not adopted, the overthrow of the Republic is inevitable. Four years hence I have no doubt this phantom too will have collapsed. Meantime the nation is offered the pill of anti-innerialism or threatened with an earthquake which will overturn the Republic. And the nation, which Mr. Bryan would compel to choose between his pill and his earthquake, is not only in perfect health but never before in all its history enjoyed such overflowing prosperity and such high and honorable renown.

A VENERABLE SCARECROW.

"Imperialism is the last thing to be feared. ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

or the dist and found a pressure of the control of the distance of the control of the special process of the control of the special process of the special proce

CONGRESSMAN WISE TELLS A STORT.

Gen. Greene then introduced Mr. Wise and in doing so said that the speaker was a Southerner who in the War of the Rebellion had fought on the Confederate side. "When the war was over," said Gen. Greene, "he accepted its issue and joined the party which stood for reconstruction and progress. In the war with Spain he had three sons, two in Cuba and one in the Philippines, where he is now."

Mr. Wise was greeted with long-continued applause when he arose. He took with the audience and one story he told convulsed his hearers.

"In '96," said Mr. Wise, "Bryanism was a camel with one hump, Sixteen to One, and any who would ride with Bryan had to ride on that. Now, in 1900, Bryanism is a two-humped camel. The hump in front is still Sixteen to One. The rear hump is Imperialism. If you can't ride on either of them, deep down in between the two is about three inches of old Democratic backbone, and they cry: 'For God's sake, if you can't stick to either hump, try to hang on to that."

Congressman Wise in part spoke as follows: CONGRESSMAN WISE TELLS A STORT.

Congressman Wise in part spoke as follows:

on to that."

Congressman Wise in part spoke as follows:

EISE OF BRYANISM.

"The Presidential contest of 1900, waged between the same parties, with the same nonlinees as in 1866, inevitably forces every candid man to consider the platforms and the utterances of the candidates four years ago. We need not go further back than four years to know the vital points of difference between Republicanism and Bryanism. I use the term Bryanism in no invictions sense, but to classify a new group of political issues which had their birth with his candidacy—issues of which he is preëminently the expounder, and which, without his advocacy, might never have grown to their recent prominence. We cannot fairly designate them as Democratic principles, because they are absolutely novel in Democratic doctrine, and when they were first announced four years ago they drove from the party of Bryan a great mass of litelong Democrats.

"Who among us knew five vears ago that there was such a man as William Jennings Bryan? Comparatively, very few. What man, woman or child throughout the continent is unfamiliar with his name to-day? When, how and where was this sudden prominence attained? I am asking because the answershows the impossibility of disassociating him in this campaign from things which brought him from obscurity into the bright glare of national politics—things which are the breath in the nostrils of his political being, and without which he would still be an unknown citizen. It is safe to say that, when the National Democratic

Convention of 1896 assembled, the possibility of Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the Presidency had never occurred to a thousand cifizens of these United States. That candidacy became a possibility solely by the novel, revolutionary and startling measures introduced into the platform of his party for the first time at that convention.

and startling measures introduced that platform of his party for the first time at that convention.

"While the doctrines of this new dispensation were proclaimed, the old and well-known leaders of Democracy shrunk back aghast from advocacy of such principles. For a moment it seemed as if the party were at a loss for a leader of such radicalism. But the youth, the ambition of this new evangelist saw its opportunity, and his eloquence snatched the palm from trembling hands. He sprang at a bound to the position of command and assumed it without one moment of doubt or of hesitation. I pass by many other new things of radical and revolutionary doctrine in his political creed to consider one alone. I speak of that selected by Mr. Bryan as the strongest claim we had to popular support, to wit Advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1. Then, at least, silver was the paramount issue. Silver was Bryan was silver. Without the advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver there would have been no Bryan; without Bryan there would have been no silver issue. He was chosen as a standard-bearer because of all the zealous advocates of that heresy he seemed preeminently to have consecrated his whole being to the support of that particular measure.

"He became known, he is known, and he

whole being to the support of that particular measure.

"He became known, he is known, and he will be known henceforth, seek as he may to struggle away from the distinction, as chiefly prominent in connection with that waning craze of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He said more upon the subject than any other man; he said so much that what other men said was not considered. Nobody else could tell as Bryan could the blessings innumerable awaiting us from the adoption of the policy of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Any one familiar with the campaign made by Mr. Bryan in 1886 would as soon have expected to return to a racecourse to witness a great trotter perform his second heat and find him with all of his four legs cut off as to see Mr. Bryan run a second time for the Presidency making no reference to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1.

HIS NEW PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

"Yet such, my fellow citizens, is the fact. In this second canvass for the Presidency we find him speaking from day to day and hour to hour as incessantly as in his former campaign, but ever insisting that there is another paramount issue so all-engrossing, so overshadowing that he has neither time nor inclination to expound again his silver theory. He demands, in stilted words, that Republicans shall join issue with him in his own way, and that he shall be allowed to designate a new paramount issue in this campaign. He has discovered that the Phillippine question is the paramount issue. He tells us that the Republicans shall not be permitted to evade the 'stupendous and far-reaching issue which they have deliberately brought into the arena of politics;' and with that as a pretext for discussing new issues, he hopes to 'evade the stupendous and far-reaching issue, which he deliberately brought into the arena of politics four years ago.

"Why is this." It is because he would divert

tics four years ago.

"Why is this? It is because he would divert attention from the demonstrated folly of everything he prophesied at that time in order to retain some sort of credence for his puerlle, lachrymose new prophecies now concerning the absurd issue which he seeks to make paragraph."

mount."

WHY HE DODGES CERTAIN SUBJECTS NOW.

Mr. Wise went on to show the utter absurdity of some of the most sweeping prophecies of Mr. Bryan four years ago in the light of succeeding events.

"Bryan prophesied," said he, "that without free and unlimited coinage of silver the volume of currency available for trade would be reduced. Yet, after rejecting his free silver dogma, we have increased the per capita currency over \$4 a head, and the entire volume of our currency from \$1,500,000,000 in 1896 to \$2,-000,000,000 in 1890. Is it any wonder that Mr. Bryan prefers not to discuss free silver as a paramount issue?

"He told the farmer that rejection of the free silver dogma would result in the depreciation of everything he owned. Mr. Bryan believed himself to be the discoverer of an infallible axiom in political economy that silver and wheat rose and fell together. This was accepted by his enthusiastic followers as a proposition beyond discussion. At the time he spoke, an ounce of silver was worth 60 cents, a bushel of wheat 55 cents. In six months from the time when 'he sought to ride into the Presidency upon this truth of universal acceptation, silver fell to 65 cents, and wheat advanced to \$1.04. In the four years since his utterance was embalmed into this new political economy, wheat has never been as low or silver as high as then. When he was nominated at Kansas City silver was 12 per cent. lower and wheat 50 per cent. higher than when he pronounced them commercial twins.

"He told the farmer that without free silver their products would be squeezed to death by gold. In the 107 years before he said that the whole excess of our exports over imports was \$390,000,000. Within the next three years thereafter, with free silver rejected, our exports exceeded our imports \$1,200,000,000, and of these exports 65 per cent. were agricultural products. When he uttered this statement there were fifteen million horses when Bryan predicted a decline.

AFALSE PROPHET SURELY.

"When Bryan prophesied in 1890.

predicted a decline.

"When Bryan prophesied in 1896, the sheep in the United States were worth \$65,000,000 and to-day they are worth \$122,000,000.
"He complained that railroad rates had not declined apace with the decline in price of farm products, and could not and would not decline under Republican policy. From that time until now freight rates have declined, and the price of articles transported have steadily advanced.
"He predicted tight money, and the bank deposits have increased \$2,000,000. He predicted the poor would have no savings. The number of depositors in savings banks have increased \$00,000 since 1896, and the deposits of savings have increased \$300,000,000.
"He predicted that the farmers who owned mortgages would be sold out under foreclosure, and in the four years since that prediction, farm mortgages in the United States have been reduced three hundred million dollars, nowhere more than in Bryan's own State of Nebraska and the adjoining State of Kansas.
"These, fellow citizens, are influitessimally small per cent, of instances in which the prophesy of Mr. Bryan upon free silver have been falsified. So far as the rejection of free silver then from crippling or injuring the country, that we have passed under the gold standard to four years of unexampled prosperity and thrift. Is it any wonder that Mr. Bryan is now averse to discussing his free silver theories as the paramount issue?"

A TRIBUTE TO CANDIDATE ODELL.

It was late when Gen. Greene introduced Mr. McLaughlin, who spoke briefly but enthusiasti-A FALSE PROPHET SURELY.

A TRIBUTE TO CANDIDATE ODELL.

It was late when Gen. Greene introduced Mr. McLaughlin, who spoke briefly but enthusiastically of his friend, Benjamin B. Odell, the candidate for Governor.

"The strongest attribute of his character," he said, "is the integrity of his word, and this sterling quality is one of the noblest traits of manhood. Once convinced of the justice of a proposition, and his word given in the cause, he remains to the end loyal and immovable. Men of his cast are required as leaders

It is still the quality, style and fit of our shoes which satisfy our patrons.

There is nothing in a fancy or catchy name. It neither improves poor shoes, nor does it detract from the merit of good ones; yet really good shoes require no such fantastic commendation.

We continue to sell shoes for Men, Women, and Children as shoes, "our shoes."

Branch Store, 132 and 134 Fulton St.

Our Catalogue on application.

CARPET CLEANSING. REFITTING AND RELAYING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
TEL. 1 132 39th ST.
Estb. 1863. Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART

HARLEM WIDE AWAKE.

Republicans There Pitch Into the Fighting With Enthusiasm.

Harlem Republicans turned out in force last night and it was probably one of the greatest section of New York. The speechmaking took place under a mammoth tent at 125th street and Seventh avenue, known as Camp McKinley. It was, in the business and residential sections that the greatest displays were made. Fireworks blazed all over the district and stores and houses were decorated There was scarcely a street in the Thirty-first Assembly district that was not illuminated in honor of the occasion. Silas B. Croft, Surveyor of the Port of New York, who is leader of the district, had charge of the arrangements.

The Harlem Republican Club and the Harlem Central Club paraded around the district previous to the meeting in uniforms similar to those worn by the Rough Riders. They were greeted with great enthusiasm.

When the meeting was opened under the tent

CAMP M'KINLEY THRONGED.

Camp M'kinley thronged.

Camp McKinley was full last night and the Stripes were cheered by an audience of enthusiastic men and women, who gave their indorsement to the patriotic sentiments of the speakers who declared that "Old Giory would never be hauled down if intelligent influences could prevent such a humiliation to American pride. The meeting was opened by E. A. Harschom, who led the vast audience in singing patriotic songs. The gathering which consisted of fully 5,000 men and women, "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and "America." The permanent chairman of the meeting was the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, who got a reception that did not subside for fully five minutes. BLISS'S PICTURE OF M'KINLEY.

BLISS'S PICTURE OF M'KINLEY.

the Hon. Cornelius N. Bilss, who got a reception that did not subside for fully five minutes. He said:

We have been hearing a good deal of late about apathy said to exist in the Republican ranks. If such apathy has existed during the heat of the summer the presence of this great audience proves at any raie, that whatever may be the conditions elsewhere. Har en is wide awake, up and doing. In something less than fifty days there is to be decided by the ballots of 75,000,000 of free people, living within a union of forty-five sovereign States, the question that will not only directly affect the welfare of that great population for four years from March 4, 1901, but also the influence of this decision, whatever it may be, will be felt by generations yet unborn. Every individual in this audience of this decision, whatever it may be, will be felt by generations yet unborn. Every individual in this audience of this decision, whatever it may be, will be felt by generations yet unborn. Every individual in this audience of this decision, whatever it may be, will be felt by generations of a once great political party locked in the deadly embrace of a combination of factions that proposes, if it can, to place at the head of the nation a man without experience in government, and who, by his own confession, will, if elected, reverse all the traditions and practices of the fathers and of the generations that have followed in their footsteps until they have builded a nation second to none on the globe in power and influence.

Who will believe it possible that the plain, common sense people of the United States will hell the sense of this Government, its diplomatic affairs, its questions of peace and war, in short, its autional honor? This Tammany alliance seems to be complete. Its effect upon this great city is known to all men, but the other day at Saratoga, it captured the Democratic State organization and it only remains now for Bryan and Tammany to take possession of the United States Government and then we shall have an

theory of a government by, for and of the people. Surely the most nervous prophet of calamity could not discern any imperialism in this scene. In that typical American assemblage of plain, honest citzens no ghost of militarism stalked abroad. And the same spirit of Republican simplicity—the very reverse of imperialism and despotism—has characterized the President's entire Administration.

"In reviewing the various considerations which will influence voters in this campaign it has occurred to me that there is one very effective influence which many may have overlooked. That is the silent, quiet influence of President McKinley's remarkable fidelity and self-sacrifice in the administration of his great office during the last four years. No President except Lincoln has ever been called upon to bear such enormous burdens, or has borne them so patiently, so faithfully, so successfully. President McKinley's Administration has happened to be cast in stormy times, as Lincoln's was. The labor, the care, the awful strain of responsibility which our President has had to endure without cessation cannot be adequately described in words. It must, however, be appreciated by all good citi. ens who stop to reflect upon the matter. President McKinley has been compelled to carry on a great war, in fact what amounts to two wars, besides dealing with a most delicate and intricate Chinese question which might easily have plunged the country into a third war. He has been obliged to face a storm of criticism and denunication from political opponents at home, second only to that encountered by Lincoln. How a 'mirably and nobly he has risen to the coasion and performed his duty every one must acknowledge and history will surely record.

"And now ladies and gentlemen I shall present to you a gentleman who entered the Cabinet of the President at the beginning of the Spanish War. He has been a faithful and wise counsellor in war and peace and bossesses the confidence and affection of the President and of his associates. A great editor of a

ciated the point, taughed and apparauded in turn. He said further in part as follows:

POSTMASTER-GENERAL SMITH'S SPEECH.

Bryan and Bryanism were overwhelmingly beaten in 1896 because the people knew their success would mean general disaster. It would have blighted the sacredness of our courts, would have undermined the foundations of our free institutions which rest on the majesty of law and its just judicial interpretation, and would have carried us to the silver basis with all its unmeasured ruin. The contemplation of such a possible catastrophe was sufficient to arouse and alarm the country and unite all thinking people to avert it. Do the people realize that, great as would have been the shock caused oy Bryan's election four years ago, his success now would produce a far greater convulsion? Do they understand that, if there was reason for alarm now? Why? Because we have so much farther to fall. Because we should be plunged to the same depths from a far higher level. You fall from the second story and you are in danger of a broken neck. You fall from the top of a sky-scraper, and you are certain of it.

"It is time that business men and workingmen everywhere fully realized this truth. In 1896 we were already on a low level. Four years of hard times and low prices and widespread bankruptcy had prostrated business of the country measure the volume of trade. Instead of growing as they ought to do year by year they had declined from 1892 during the succeeding years of depression more than one-quarter. More than two million workingmen were idle. Most of those who had work had it only on short time and low wages. Mills were stopped and souphouses opened. The annual consumption of wheat in this country fell off over two bushels a head, showing that empty pocketbooks were followed by empty stomachs. The loss in railroad values alone was more than \$2,000,000. The total loss of that period of panic and decreasion was as great as that involved in the Civil War.

""Annual consumption of wheat in this country fell off POSTMASTER-GENERAL SMITH'S SPEECH.

CHANGE THAT CAME WITH M'KINLEY. "I had is where we were in 1896. We elected William McKinley to get us out of the Slough

Within the City Limits, Staten Island.



Revolution **Biscuit Baking**

No longer will the best efforts of the baker be

No longer will the housewife complain of the flat, soggy taste of biscuit and crackers.

It was exposure to air that spoiled the bakers' work.

It was damp and dust that took away the delicate taste.

All that is remedied now. All you need do is to

remember the "In-erseal Patent Package." Tell your grocer that you want biscuit, crackers

and wafers in the "In-er-seal Patent Package." He has or ought to have Soda Biscuit

Milk Biscuit **Butter Crackers** Saltines Banquet Wafers Sultana Fruit Graham Biscuit Sea Foam Oatmeal Biscuit Ginger Snaps

-all packed in the "Iner-seal Patent Package." If he doesn't keep them,

Vanilla Wafers

Handmade Pretzelettes

go elsewhere-it's worth the trouble.

National Eiscuit Company



are beside in the second of the second ideas. In 18 day, and a past, of the to the period of the to the period of the to the to the second ideas, and a past, of the to the to the to the to the summer summer the second of the to the summer the second of the to the period of the to the summer the second of the to the summer the second of the to the summer the second of the total of the total of the second of the total of the total of the second of the total of the second of the second of the second of the total of the second of th

of Despond. The election of Bryan would indeed have plunged us in deeper, but we were already in. Bryani m and free silver would have completed a wreck already well started. But how is it now? If we had fallen then, we should have fallen from the level of depression and low prices. If we fall now, we shall fall from the height of prosperity, and the calamity will be so much the greater. We have paid off debts and mortgages. The savings banks deposits have increased nearly five hundred million dollars. All values have advanced. Labor was never so well employed or so well paid. Our manufactures have grown until they are now equal to those of Great Britain. Germany and France put together and we are manufacturing more than one-third of all that is made in the world. If, therefore, the election of Bryan in 1896 would have meant disaster, it would in 1800 mean incalculable calamity. We have immeasurably more to lose and farther to fall. If we had run our boat on the rocks in 1826, we should only have increased the holes and the dangers of a craft already waterlogged and half wrecked. If, with greater light and experience, we deliberately change our helmsman and our direction and run our boat on the rocks in 1890, we shall be guilty of the stupendous madness of wilfully wrecking a stately and splendid slip, with full sails and friendly seas and favoring winds, with clear chart and straight course freighted with the rich cargo of prosperity and bound for the sure port of national happiness and greatness.

The success of Bryan would cause a greatinancial and business convulsion, and some of his supporters recognize it. One of them says: 'A panic would be a small price to pay for his election.' Another, one of the strongest of all, admits the peril, but urges that a Republican Congress could check it before Bryan would involve, because his hands would be ted by Republican legislation and a possible Republican Senate! Their argument is wholly fallacious. Bryan's election would carry the success of the policies he represe

overturn existing legislation be could neutral lize it. The contention that he would be pow erless is thus unfounded.

WHAT BRYAN'S SUCCESS WOULD MEAN "But grant that there might be doubt and

210 Broadway. BURKE